

VILLA MUST FIGHT TO HOLD TORREON

Velasco Reported Ready to Turn on Him with 15,000 Federals.

REBELS FEAR THEY HAVE BEEN TRAPPED

Evacuation Regarded as Strategic Move to Enable Huertistas to Join Forces.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Juarez, Mexico, April 7.—General Pancho Villa must fight to retain Torreon, if reports reaching this city through unofficial sources are true. So persistent are the reports to-day that high rebel officials, in the absence of direct news from Villa as to the situation at Torreon, are uneasy.

Three separate reports of the concentration of Federal troops near Torreon reached here to-day. Two came from Federal sources, which are not generally credited here, but the third report is said to be from semi-official rebel sources, and is causing apprehension.

Concentrating near San Pedro, the combined Federal forces of General Velasco, General Maas and General de Mouri are said to be moving on Torreon and driving back the rebel cavalry sent by Villa to cut off the supposed retreat of Velasco. The combined Federal army is said to number more than 15,000 men.

Already, it is said, a large Federal force has succeeded in getting between Torreon and Bermejo and has cut Villa's communication with the north. This rebel officials deny. It also is claimed that General Refugio Velasco's evacuation of Torreon was not due to loss of men or inability to hold out, but was a strategic move by which he planned to let Villa occupy Torreon and then, by combining the Torreon army with the reinforcements of General Maas and De Mouri, which had reached a point near San Pedro, surround the city of Torreon, bottle up the rebel army and make an attack which might be expected to be a crushing blow to the rebel cause.

Velasco had no such losses in the Torreon battle as has been stated by the rebels. This is well known now even to the rebels. How large a force the Federals had in Torreon still is unknown to the rebels and to the world at large. He certainly succeeded in taking the bulk of his army with him when he left Torreon. He also took all of his cannon and ammunition that was worth taking.

Cannon left behind by the Federals were the few which had become useless during the battle, and ammunition left behind was similar to much of the rebel ammunition—inferior and unreliable. This, it is said, Villa has discovered by testing the munitions captured when he entered Torreon.

Although alarming reports were circulated on the American side of the river to-day that the Federals already had started to battle for the recapture of Torreon, it was known this afternoon that there had been no fighting to-day at Torreon or Gomez Palacio.

There has been fighting at San Pedro, twenty-eight miles away, and it has not been with a small garrison left there by Velasco to hold the rebels in check, as had been reported, but between an apparently large and strong force of Federals, who are surprisingly well fortified and abundantly supplied with ammunition and big guns.

If Velasco, with the Torreon army, took as many as 6,000 men from Torreon, as is now believed, and if he has joined the forces of De Mouri, with 5,000, and of Maas, with nearly as many, the Federal army which still is in the vicinity of Torreon is nearly twice as large as Villa's army, since the Torreon battle.

REBELS FAIL AT TAMPICO

Attack Oil Port Three Times, Only To Be Repulsed.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
Mexico City, April 7.—In a message filed at 2 o'clock this afternoon General Morales Zaragoza informs the War Department that the rebels had made three attacks on Tampico to-day, being finally repulsed at 1:30 p. m.

The message says: "We are all right," but it is thought probable here that the attack will be renewed.

According to Zaragoza's message the gunboat Vera Cruz and the sloop Zaragoza co-operated in the defense of the port.

Desire for revenge is responsible for the guillotine. General Gutierrez's brother-in-law, José Morales, was killed some time ago in battle against the Federals near Saltillo. The family of Morales, including an infant daughter and Gutierrez's sister, were living in Saltillo. The Federal commander arrested the relatives of Gutierrez, placed them on a troop train and sent them to San Luis Potosí. The baby died of exposure on the way, and nothing is known of the fate of other members of the family.

CARRANZA UNABLE TO AID SPANIARDS

Tries in Vain to Stop Their Expulsion from Torreon by Villa's Orders.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
El Paso, Tex., April 7.—General Venustiano Carranza has tried to stop the expulsion of Spaniards from Torreon by General Villa, but has been unable to do so. This was learned in Juarez to-day.

It is said that strong representations have been made by the State Department of the United States in the matter, and that Carranza is eager to stop the exodus, fearing serious international trouble will follow.

Seeking refuge in El Paso from rebel hatred, Spanish residents of Torreon are on the way to this city tonight on a special train provided for them by General Villa. Not all ordered to leave Torreon were able to find accommodations on the train, but it is packed with more than 300 of the 600 who have been forced to abandon their homes and their property by Villa's order. Following this train are others, and the entire colony is expected to reach El Paso before tomorrow night.

As many of the Spanish refugees are penniless, and will have no opportunity at first to secure a livelihood, Spanish residents of El Paso, many of them refugees from Chihuahua as a result of Villa's action there, have arranged to take care of the needy until the Spanish government can send funds for their relief.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, April 7.—Much significance is attached in administration circles to a report that the commanding officer of the British warship *Hermione* at Tampico has instructions from his government to care for any Spanish subjects in need of protection who seek asylum.

There is no particular objection to Great Britain offering her battleship as a refuge for the deported Spanish subjects, but there is fear among officials here that the United States has been snubbed or that the Spanish government has tried of the "watchful waiting" policy and has sought other relief for its subjects.

After the receipt of several dispatches from Mexican points the administration sent urgent representations to General Carranza to-day calling for a modification of Villa's order for expulsion. Meanwhile Ambassador Riano was assured that the United States would do everything in its power to secure their rights to Spaniards in Torreon.

Minnesota Prohibitionists Win.

St. Paul, April 7.—Prohibition forces scored heavily in the municipal elections held to-day by Minnesota cities of the fourth class, according to returns late tonight.

DARK PLOT ENTERS SIEGE OF MOROSINI

How It Got There No One Seems to Know, but the Papers Are Gone.

BLUE AUTO WHISKS AGAIN ACROSS SCENE

Werner, Planning Visit to Estate To-day, Denies Signing Vaudeville Contract.

The precautions taken by the detectives employed in the Werner-Werner imbroglio (this word gives the necessary Italian atmosphere) have been justified. The double shift of Burns guards drawing \$5 a day at the home of the former Miss Giulia Morosini has a proven excuse for its existence, and the "comic opera stuff" attributed by Werner to the affair is now seen to be deadly serious.

For him! A valuable packet of letters, said to be the very "papers" referred to in all "ten-twenty-three" shows, has disappeared. The letters, according to the detectives, were hidden in the antique Italian secretary which graces the library, and it was for this reason, it was afterward learned, that the use of a password was necessary to protect the "evidence." Just how the packet disappeared has not been learned, but rumor has it that "they" will meet in London, and that some one else can keep the check.

Naturally, the detectives will not admit that the letters, in spite of the extreme carefulness observed, were stolen under their noses by any one who could possibly have gone to the Riverside estate of the elder Morosini on behalf of the deceased ex-policeman. But they will admit they have a clue, and that developments may be expected in a few days. Possibly they suspect reporters, for even these adjuncts of the publicity attending the situation have been barred.

"I wish to deny," said Arthur H. Coombs, detective-superintendent of the estate which his card names as the "Morosini," "that we do nothing but smoke, drink and play cards. We eat. And then, besides, we have to be very careful that some trick is not played."

One of the "tricks" they fear gave rise to the rumor that Mrs. Giulia Morosini Werner, longed for her childhood view of the Hudson, visited Elmhurst for a brief moment, coming in the "dark blue automobile" mentioned previously. She must have been awed by the size of the force of guards and the seriousness of the precautions, for the automobile entered one gate and left by another. Another rumor was that "the opposition" had disguised itself and was spying out the land.

Whatever may be the inspiration for the attitude of "watchful waiting" on the part of the detectives, the residents of La Rosa, the adjoining estate, learned with interest yesterday of the methods employed by the watchmen to communicate with each other. Since the telephone wire was found to have been tampered with, they did not trust it, and so studied the rudiments of telegraphy. With this as a base, they signal to each other from distant points of the grounds by tapping with their nightsticks on the stone walls. The night watchmen have become very proficient, but neighbors say it cuts into their sleep considerably. One practical joke suggested starting a panic by blowing a police whistle.

From the "underground" system of news dissemination established it was learned that Werner, disgruntled at reports that his "rescue" of his wife in a runaway was a "fake," but determined, after all, to go to Elmhurst for his property. There are about fifty suits, several dozen stickpins and a few other trifles like an \$800 mink coat which he desires. It is stated that he will go to Riverside tomorrow morning, and that moving picture operators will be allowed to accompany him. It was indignantly denied that he was considering an offer from a vaudeville manager to deliver a monologue on "The Siege of Elmhurst."

CAILLAUX FACES POSITIVE CHARGES

Question Raised of Possible Complicity in Crime His Wife Committed.

Paris, April 7.—The question whether Joseph Caillaux, former Minister of Finance, may be charged as an accessory in his wife's assassination of Gaston Calmette, editor of "Le Figaro," is the subject of general discussion in the newspapers to-day. The publication of the testimony of President Poincaré, indicating that M. Caillaux had at least influenced his wife's action, has given rise to the suggestion that he may be brought into the investigation as an accomplice.

The magistrate in charge of the preliminary inquiry, Henri Boucard, called both M. Caillaux and Louis Barthou for examination to-day, and the two ex-Premiers confronted each other in the presence of the magistrate.

M. Caillaux gave the magistrate details of his private life, mentioning his domestic difficulties, etc. He said that while he was at Marnes with Mme. Gueydan, his former wife, a package of letters was taken one night from a drawer of his desk. Among them were Mme. Caillaux's. M. Caillaux said that he had offered to Mme. Gueydan the alternative of a divorce or a reconciliation, but on condition that the letters taken from his desk be returned to him. An agreement, however, was made to burn them, which was done in the presence of his wife, himself and his secretary. Mme. Gueydan, said M. Caillaux, declared she had not taken photographs or copies of the letters. A reconciliation ensued, but later on he and Mme. Gueydan were divorced. The letters were not connected with the report made by Victor Fabre, the public prosecutor, of which the present Mme. Caillaux feared the publication, but were personal letters.

M. Caillaux declared to the investigating magistrate to-day that M. Calmette, whose death he deplored, could have had no personal animosity against him. He had received many offers to start a campaign of retaliation against Calmette, and various documents had been tendered him for that purpose, but always he refused, saying, "I do not fight with such weapons."



MRS. ATTILIO MOROSINI.

MOROSINI, SHAMED, TAKES INCOGNITO

Auto Fatality Proves 'Moro' Banker Brother of Mrs. Arthur Werner.

[From The Tribune Correspondent.]

Montclair, N. J., April 7.—The killing of a man by an automobile in Newark last night revealed to this place to-day that the couple known as A. C. Moro are really Mr. and Mrs. Attilio P. Morosini, brother and sister-in-law of the heroine of the comic opera now being staged at Riverside-on-the-Hudson.

At Seymour Hall, where the couple live with their daughter, Mrs. Morosini admitted their relationship to Mrs. Giulia Morosini Werner, and explained that her husband had abbreviated his name to avoid any notoriety that might attach to his family through connection with the more widely known children of the late Giovanni Morosini.

Mrs. Morosini has a wrenched leg as the result of the accident last evening. She said that this and her excitement at the time were responsible for her giving her name as Mary Washington Bond, as she was known in Elizabeth before her marriage. She also gave her daughter's name as Bond. Herman Benson, of 42 Delavan st., Newark, was the victim, and James M. Wherry, of 25 Vine st., Plainfield, who was driving the car, is held in \$5,000 bail.

"I have always been a great lover of horses," said Mrs. Morosini to-day, "and have never regarded the automobile with great favor. My husband, however, wanted me to buy one for my birthday and for my use in driving from Montclair to Essex Fells, where we are building a summer home."

The chauffeur who was assigned to bring us and the car from New York was said to be a very competent man, and he drove all the way. We are sorry for the poor man who was killed, but we are in no way to blame for the accident. I don't think I shall ever want to ride in an automobile again."

Although the Morosinis have been living in Montclair for the last few years, few of their acquaintances knew that they were related to the wife of the former New York policeman. Nevertheless, Mr. Morosini declared to-day that his business affairs were all transacted under his own name and that he received mail without using an alias. To prove his statement he displayed a letter or two.

Attilio Morosini's share in his father's estate was only about \$100,000. He always thanked his father for bringing him up so that he could earn his own living. To all suggestions that he contest the will that had partially cut him off, as well as the other children except Giulia, he smiled and said he wouldn't exchange places with her.

"Giulia really took my birthright away from me," he said. "I am an able manager and could run the Riverside estate much better than she. I would not, however, take a step to contest the will. She is welcome to the millions. They will bring unhappiness."

PRINCE HOHENLOHE LOSES \$27,500,000

Liquidation of "Princes' Trust" Will Swallow Up Most of His Fortune.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
Berlin, April 7.—The failure of the firm of Wolf & Wertheim, in connection with which bankruptcy proceedings opened yesterday, is but one step in the liquidation of the so-called "Princes' Trust," founded by Prince Hohenlohe and Prince Furstenberg, an intimate friend of Emperor William, and at the present moment with his majesty at Corfu. The object of the undertaking was to add fabulous wealth to the already vast fortunes of the participants, but the result was to bring both to the verge of ruin. Their certain joint loss is authoritatively estimated at \$25,000,000.

Prince Furstenberg is understood to have lost the whole of his liquid capital, and Prince Hohenlohe, who a fortnight ago took over nearly all the affiliated companies of the trust, is endeavoring to make the best of the salvage with the assistance of a credit of \$20,000,000 granted to him by the Deutsche Bank on the security of his vast estates in Hungary and the great Silesian coal, zinc and lead mines which bear his name.

His available assets amount to \$2,500,000, but against these stands debts totaling \$27,500,000.

Motor Boats Must Be Lighted

Albany, April 7.—Motor boats on all waters within the state, as well as other vessels propelled by machinery, will be required to display lights in the future when navigating between sunset and sunrise, under the terms of the Irereton bill, signed by Governor Glynn to-day.

FIND REV. DR. PRICE WAS "IMPRUDENT"

Continued from first page.

the women whose stories have been made public was instrumental in convicting his father. He intimated the conviction rested on a mysterious woman, whose name will never be known.

"Nonsense," said Dr. F. L. Wilson, chairman of the committee that tried Dr. Price. "Any statement that the conviction was based on a mysterious witness is incorrect. The stories of the women complainants brought about the verdict."

Dr. Price would not tell which charge he admitted, or if he admitted any made by the women against him, but he was found guilty of one kiss in particular given to a woman "who was in deep distress" at the time.

"He kissed her," said Dr. Wilson. "Just as he would kiss a child after christening. There was no passion in the kiss."

"Did he kiss a woman whose mother-in-law was dying?" was asked. (The woman referred to was Mrs. William Duke Moore, a pretty blond matron, whose husband was at his mother's death bed in Kentucky when Dr. Price called to console her.)

"No," answered Dr. Wilson. "It was another woman who was in deep trouble."

Dr. Wilson was asked if the conviction was found on the evidence of Mrs. Hilma Dohl, a widow, who obtained money from Dr. Price, but he refused to be cornered by a process of elimination.

"The verdict," he said, "is the judgment of every member of the select committee. They considered the matter not only with reference to Dr. Price, but with reference to the whole Church."

"The findings were based on cumulative evidence of all the witnesses. Some of the women we did not wholly believe, but there was enough in their stories to warrant admonition. Dr. Price was indiscreet."

"He admitted kissing one married woman," continued Dr. Wilson. "I will not reveal her name. She was one of those, however, whose stories have been told in the newspapers. There was no secret witness."

Eliminating Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Dohl, a widow, and Mrs. Miller, a widow, the only "married women" Dr. Price could have been found guilty of kissing were Mrs. Claude B. Dore, wife of the lawyer who brought the charges against the minister, and Mrs. Leger. The fact of Mrs. Dore being recalled again yesterday to repeat her testimony for the fourth time led to the belief it was she whom Dr. Price admitted kissing.

After hymns and prayer and reading of the minutes an attempt was made to take up a collection of \$500 to defray the expense of the conference. Thirty-five minutes was spent exhorting ministers to contribute, and little by little the sum was raised. When the last dollar remained to be taken up, and an appeal was made four times for it, a reporter on an afternoon newspaper, whose chances of catching an edition were growing less every minute, contributed the dollar to great applause. The matter of Dr. Price was then in order.

Bishop Wilson arose and read as follows, making no comment:

"The select committee in the case of the Rev. Jacob Embury Price present the following findings:

"Is the charge involving immorality in conduct in violation of the moral law sustained? Ans.—Not sustained.

"Is the charge involving the indulgence of sinful tempers and words sustained? Ans.—Not sustained.

"Is the charge involving imprudent and unministerial conduct sustained? Ans.—Sustained.

"It is the judgment of the select committee that Jacob Embury Price should be, and hereby is, admonished."

In accordance with the plea of Bishop Wilson there was no demonstration in the conference, and after an oppressive silence of half a minute the report on the ministers of the districts was begun. No one knew what would happen to Dr. Price until his name was read out by Dr. Allan MacKossie, district superintendent for New Rossie, as pastor of the Washington Heights church for the coming year.

There was no further reference to him. Claude B. Dore, who worked up the charges against Dr. Price, announced himself dissatisfied with the verdict last night.

"There will be a meeting of the women complainants at my home to-morrow," he said, "and we will see what further action can be taken. I do not believe it is legal to restore Dr. Price to the church. Other women who have not been heard have come forward to testify, and we may ask for a new trial."

"There are now two irreconcilable factions in Dr. Price's church, and this cannot work out to the advantage of the Methodist Episcopal Church at large," Dr. Price said last night he would preach on Sunday.

MEXICO WANTS CASH HELD BACK BY U. S.

American Authorities Cling to \$100,000 Received for Postal Money Orders.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, April 7.—Determined to cause the elimination of Huerta by depriving his government of funds, the government of the United States is holding \$100,000, which belongs to the government of Mexico and which Mexico wants, until some settlement is reached concerning the payment for the keep of Mexican refugees detained by the American army at El Paso.

The money is in possession of the Post-office Department, and comes from money orders sold to persons desiring to transfer funds to Mexico. The Mexican Postoffice Department has cashed the money orders in Mexico, but the United States has not sent the money to Mexico to reimburse her.

The cost of keeping the refugees at El Paso and elsewhere amounts to about \$250 a day and the total expense to the United States is more than \$100,000. The refugees are mostly Federal soldiers and their women, who crossed into the United States after the battle of Ojinaga.

SURGERY FOR GUSTAVE V

Swedish King's Ailment Diagnosed as Ulcer in Stomach.

Stockholm, April 7.—An operation is the only effective means of dealing with the internal complaint from which King Gustave of Sweden is suffering, according to the opinion of Professor Wilhelm Fleiner, the specialist, who was called here from Heidelberg, and the other physicians in attendance.

His majesty to-day expressed the wish that the operation should be carried out at the earliest possible moment.

A bulletin issued to-day by the physicians in attendance states that his majesty is suffering from a simple ulcer in the stomach. This bulletin is regarded as disposing of rumors that the King was suffering from cancer.

SIX MEN ROB BANK: TWO SHOT DEAD

Four Get Away with \$1,100 in British Columbia, Despite General Fusillade.

New Hazelton, B. C., April 7.—Two bandits were killed here to-day in a battle between a band of robbers and a large posse of citizens after the robbery of the Union Bank of Canada branch. Six men held up the bank and took four \$1,000 cash. A posse is pursuing them.

The bank had been open only a few minutes for business to-day when the robbers appeared. Two men armed with rifles sauntered up the road, two others came from the woods at the rear of the bank and two more came from another direction. The first two stepped inside the door, and with rifles raised called out: "Hands up!" The four others appeared and took up positions outside the bank.

The only customer in the bank was John Gaslin, manager for a contracting firm. Gaslin had a sheaf of checks and postal orders in his hand and \$50 in cash. One robber relieved Gaslin of his cash, then reached over the teller's desk and took all the currency within reach.

As the bandits backed out the clerks reached for their pistols and the robbers fired several shots. Fenton, a bookkeeper, suffered a slight scalp wound.

The shooting alarmed the town, and several cowboys got their pistols into play at once. Within a few minutes the fusillade was general. Shooting from the cover, the cowboys shot two of the robbers dead in their tracks as they ran toward the bush.

Vancouver, B. C., April 7.—The band of robbers which came to grief at New Hazelton to-day is supposed to have been the one which in the last year has robbed banks at New Hazelton, B. C.; Granite Falls, Wash.; Abbotsford, N. C., and Elma, Wash.

It was the custom of the gang to appear at a bank during business hours and compel the tellers to hand over all the money in their cages. The robbers were always unmasked and were garbed like loggers or railroad laborers.

After the four robberies no one who saw the robbers could give a good description of them.

WOODS TO TACKLE POLICE PROBLEM

Continued from first page.

affect women, promise to lessen the evil."

Long Term Favored by Woods.

"It is essential to have a long term Police Commissioner. To-day he is a bird of passage, and he flies so fast most of his men can't tell what species he is. There is no way under heaven, as things are to-day, by which a Commissioner can reward faithful, efficient work. Keeping out of trouble, taking things easy and studying up for an examination might suggest itself to any intelligent policeman now as the way to promotion."

Mayor Mitchell, late in the afternoon, said that his attitude on the police-I. W. W. question was shared by Mr. Woods, and he was emphatic when he said: "Mr. Woods's viewpoint on this is absolutely his own."

Mr. Woods is vice-president of the 27th Assembly District Progressive Club, is forty-three years old, single and lives at 12 West 44th st. On his graduation from Harvard, in 1892, he took graduate courses in chemistry and government. For a time he studied at Berlin University, and later on was an instructor at Groton School, Groton, Mass.

In the party headed by Secretary of

Special Easter Service

BY THE Pennsylvania R. R.

Ask Ticket Agents for Special time tables of Seashore Service

War Taft he went to the Philippines in 1905. A year later he joined the staff of "The Evening Sun," leaving that position to become secretary of the Citizens' Committee on Police.

Brought Police Dogs Here.

In 1907 he was sent by General Bingham, A. Bingham, Police Commissioner, to study the police situation abroad. On his return he brought the police dogs. When he returned to this country he was made Fourth Deputy Police Commissioner and given supervision of the detective bureau.

He resigned when General Bingham was removed by Mayor McClellan, and went to a mining camp near Colima, Mexico, to become mine superintendent. Early last year he was a witness before the Curran investigating committee.

The Mayor said yesterday that he had not decided yet on a successor to Mr. Woods as his secretary. He was asked whether he had requested Commissioner McKay to remain in the service of the city.

"I should be pleased to have Commissioner McKay continue in the city government, but I understand that he is going into business."

Commissioner McKay late yesterday afternoon issued this order:

"Every officer—every member of the force—shall thoroughly familiarize himself with the regulations for street traffic as now in operation, and shall give all attention to the enforcement thereof within the limits of his post."

Virtually that makes every patrolman a traffic man. Prior to the enactment by the Legislature last week of a law increasing the number of traffic policemen to 1,000 the number had been limited to 550.

CANADA LOWERS FREIGHT RATES

Standardization of Tariffs with New Zones Decried by Railway Commission.

Ottawa, Ontario, April 7.—Substantial reductions in freight rates are made in the decision handed down late to-day by the Railway Commission, which at the same time provides for new rate zones and standardization of tariffs.

All Canada west of the Great Lakes divided into three zones. The first zone extends from the lakes to the Pacific section. The Pacific section includes British Columbia, while the zone to be known as the British Columbia lake section applies to the navigable waters in that province.

For each of these sections a standard of maximum freight rates has been set. What is at present known as the Manitoba standard has been extended to fix all rates in the prairie and British Columbia lake sections, abolishing the higher rates now charged in Saskatchewan and Alberta. While the Pacific section rates will be somewhat higher than those of the prairie and British Columbia lake sections, they will nevertheless be lower than the maximums now in force in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, the provinces included in this section.

Sanction is given to special distributing freight tariffs, and of these Canada's large commercial and industrial centres would be the beneficiaries. Under them a reduction of 15 per cent of the prairie standard tariff may be made. Through rates from Eastern to Western Canada will be based on the tariffs applied to shipments west from Port Arthur or Port Williams.

The reduction in freight rates will amount to from 5 to 20 per cent on nearly all classes of goods on all railways operating from Winnipeg to the Pacific Coast, and will go into effect on September 1 of this year.

Local grain and flour rates are substantially reduced and westbound rates on flour and other grain products are similarly reduced. Substantial cuts in coal rates from the Alberta mines are also made.

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